MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1881.

Amusements To-Day.

Abbey's Park Theatre-Ob tendemy of Munic, Brooklyn—Fatinitas Emerican Institute—Pedast lanten. Aquarium-Circus, Matthew.

Booth's Theotre - Unive Tom's Calin. B I a Opera Bause Clivith H J & Opera Rouse—Circle.
Broatty Park Treatre—The Rivale.
Buspett's Man-em-Browney and the c.
Buly's Thou tre-Louine.
Grand Opera Rouse—Outs.
Haverly's 14th At., Then tre-Wiles Sadett. braver y's Ech Av. The tre-Climes of Normand; Waverty's Nib a's Garden His t Visits trav ris's Theatre, fleashing The Dadies, Hadison Square The atre-Bart Kirks. Navo de Temple-Mercelon Retropolitan Concert Mall-Patin Stating Standard Theoree Circuly. Stefaway Butt-Concert. Chalin Theater-lies Theater Configur-Mully a Guardy Nomine.
Tony Pantar's Theat e-Variety.
Union Squarer Diseater—The President
Wattack's Tacaters. School for Soundal.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Jan. 22, 1881, was:

Total for the week

W ed-or Th atre-Under the Guilight.

Jay Gould on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

We learn from Washington that our distinguished fellow citizen, Mr. JAY GOULD, will soon take his seat as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Govin will rank among the able men on the bench. As a man of letters he is not unknown to fame. In early youth his precocious talent discovered itself in a history of his native county. At present he enjoys the unprecedented distinction of being the reputed head of two metropolitan dailies of different politics.

In law Mr. Goulp's experience has been extensive. Other men may have been more edge and nice distinctions in both civil and criminal branches his attainments have name in the common speech was familiarly associated with that of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and with other legal luminaries.

Meanwhile Mr. Gould has contrived to matter, in railways and telegraphs an amount far exceeding the total earthly possessions of all the other Judges. His influence on the bench may be expected to be proportionately great.

In his new rôle Mr. Gould will appear under the name of STANLEY MATTHEWS of Ohio.

Impudence.

It is barefaced effrontery to ask that Gen GRANT be restored to the rank of General of the Army on the ground that he sacrificed a life office and a life salary by consenting to serve the country in the White House.

Nobody questions the historical fact that he did give up a life appointment when he resigned as General to become President. He was only too glad to have the chance.

The talk about a sacrifice is impudent There was no sacrifice, either of honor and dignity or of dollars and cents. Gen. GRANT relinquished the inferior office and took the superior, simply because his ambition profited by the exchange. He was much more eager to get into the White House than he was to get out of it, after serving two full terms of four years each.

The relinquishment of the life salary was GRANT. As President be received in eight years the sum of \$300,000 in salary alone, which go to swell the emoluments of the office. What he surrendered was an annuity of \$13,500. Had he declined the alleged sacrifice and gone on drawing his salary as General, he would have received up to date from the national Treasury \$162,000 instead of \$900,000. It would have taken him twentytwo years as General to earn the money which eight years in the White House

If the Democratic Congress is led to bilk the Treasury for Gen. Grant's pecuniary benefit, let it not be upon false pretences.

New Jersey's Verdict on Robeson.

To-morrow the Legislature of New Jersey leading opponent in the nominating caucus was the notorious Secon Robeson, who had labored so diligently and bled so freely him under.

Not New Jersey alone, but every honest nan in the whole country, irrespective of | the money to make each payments. party afilliations, ought to rejoice at the defeat of Rongson. It is a final extinguishment of his Senatorial aspirations. He and successor.

But even if the Republicans should then control the Legislature they will not go to Camden after another Republican Senator, but will select him from the middle or us to a disastrous settling day? northern portion of the State; and by the time SEWELL's term is ended, the current of public condemnation and disgust will have swept over Rongson and washed him away In the interim he may orate in the House, in his windy style, until the people of his district get tired of him and his balderdash and turn him out.

The Happy Family of Ohio.

GOV. CHARLES FOSTER entertained Mr. John Shemman at Columbus immediately after the latter had parted from Gen. GAR-FIELD at Mentor, whither he had been inwited by the President elect to a conference in regard to the Treasury Department. These amenities would equinarily warrant friendship

After the Chicago Convention, Jones Sman- by the national Government. MAN openly denounced Gen. Gameren and Gov. Posten for betraying his interests as

lished the statement that John Shunman had left bills unpaid at Chicago, incurred to promote his interests as candidate, and that Forren paid these bills with his own money in order that discredit might not rest upon

the noble Commonwealth of Ohlo. Now the illustrious trio are found hobnobbing in pretended amity. The real bonds of sympathy between them are peculiar. SHERMAN detests GARFIELD and FOSTER as responsible for his defeat at Chicago. Pos-TER and GARPIELD look upon SHERMAN AS supremely selfish and capable of using any means to attain his ends.

Gen. GAHFIELD had it in his power to finish Sherman's public career by electing FOSTER to the Senate. He lacked the courage to crush his enemy, and by craven hesitation made him formidable. SHERMAN will assert to its full extent his authority as Senator from Ohio, and he will continue to hold and use the patronage in that State, which he appropriated under HAYES, to advance his aspirations for the Presidency four years hence.

It is truly touching to see GARFIELD entertaining SHERMAN at Mentor, and to see FORTER giving hospitable welcome to SHER-MAN at Columbus. Considering what they did and said a few months ago, and what they actually think now, they must have been quite happy in each other's company.

A Great Business and Little Loss. The more thoroughly we examine the statistics of the commercial fallures of last year, the stronger appear the evidences of our business prosperity. They indicate a degree of soundness and stability without

example in the past history of our trade. The number of firms engaged in business in the United States last year was nearly three-quarters of a million, or forty-five thousand more than in 1879; and yet of the whole only about 4,700, or one in 158, were unable to meet their obligations, against over 6,600, or one in 106, in 1879. The aggregate of liabilities was also less last year than the year before by about a third, and the average liabilities were less by nearly one thousand dollars.

But 1879 was also a year of business prosperity, and the contrast between its failures and those of 1880 is therefore not by any means so marked as that we get when we profound students, but in practical knowl- look at the figures of previous years. How great has been the revival of trade, and how decided the improvement in credits, are long been recognized; and years ago his better shown by comparing the records of last year with those of the years when the country was passing through its prolonged period of business depression-the years from 1873 to 1878. During that time the accumulate one hundred millions, or such a | average number of failures annually was nearly eight thousand, and the average lia bilitles exceeded two hundred millions. That is, the actual number of failures for 1850 was less than the average of the six years from 1878 to 1878 by about two-filths, and the liabilities were less by more than two-thirds.

If, however, we take into account the increase in the number of firms engaged in business, the proportionate decline is more marked. Whereas in 1880 only one out of 158 failed, during the six years named the annual average was about one in 80.

And yet last year was not one in which business men had plain sailing throughout. There were violent fluctuations in prices, and the markets were thrown into disorder by combinations of speculators. If capital had been lacking, merchants extended to a dangerous limit, and business methods as unsound as we have known them in the past, we might have seen widespread disaster The great failures in the iron and in the coffee trade, and the large losses which resulted from the attempt to corner wheat, would have led to a pretty general ruin.

The year opened with prices at high figures, and everybody confident. By the beginning of summer iron, wheat, and cotton had dropped from a quarter to a third, and an equally profitable operation to Gen. stocks had taken a tumble which would have been enough to start a panie in a period of less financial caution and soundleaving out of consideration all the White ness. A few men did fail to weather the House allowances and extra appropriations | storm, but trade generally bore the shock with only temporary damage, and was ready to take advantage of the recovery which came with the autumn. When we consider the unprecedented volume of last year's transactions, the proportion of business dis-

asters seems triffing.

One principal reason for this greater secu rity is manliestly the substitution of cash transactions or short credits for the long credits which were formerly the rule in this country. Business is conducted with far greater safety than it used to be when mer chants were loaded with eight months' notes in payment for their goods, which had been distributed to all parts of the Union. Instead of coming to New York for his spring and fall and winter supply in bulk, the will elect Gen. WILLIAM J. SEWELL to be a | dealer at a distance orders daily or weekly Senator in Congress for six years. His as his stock requires, and pays cash, or what amounts to eash, for the merchan disc he buys. The commercial traveller, fifwill long be remembered as GRANT's plun- | teen years ago almost unknown here, is now dering Secretary of the Navy. Robeson a regular visitor of the country merchant, coming weekly or monthly, and taking or in the canvass for the Senatorship that | ders. As to the greater dealers in the cities, it took eleven ballots in the caucus to get | they can send their orders by telegraph and for quantities for which there will be an immediate demand, that will bring them

Our business methods have therefore much Improved in many respects within the last fifteen years, or since the close of the war Gen. SEWELL both reside at Camden, in the But the telegraph and the accumulation of southern portion of the State. Mr. Mc- capital also facilitate the growth of the PHERSON, the Democratic Senator, dwells greatest of evils, and that is the speculain Jersey City. His term expires two years tive manipulation of the markets. Tals hence, and he is very likely to be his own its active enough to bring business prosperity to a standatill before many years Moreover, can we expect that the new and surprising impetus which has been given to railroad building will not eventually lead

The Freedman Once More a Pretext.

We have already shown the remarkable haracter of the Bunnside Educational all), passed by the Senate, and pending in the House. It is ameasure of centralization in the shape of a grant of national ald for the education of the freedmen.

The negro vote is an enormous factor in our politics. In some States of the South the freedmen are in an absolute majority. stel only a short time ago their misguided power, sustained by Federal bayonuts, was used by rascals for the cuin and plunder of whole communities. It is coming to be held by Republican politicians and Republican wepapers that the freedmen were origthe inference that the three Onio politicians inally unlit for the trust of government were on the most confidential terms and and that they are not less unfit to-day. were comented together by the closest This, indeed, is the sole ground of the appeal which is now made for their education

The Republican promoters of the educational measure say that the present condia candidate, and for making a secret com- tion of affairs is extremely dangerous; the bination by which Gamptehn was nominated | ballot cannot be taken from the great mass

nently desirable that all voters, black and white, should be educated. But the framers of the Constitution had no idea of conferring upon the Federal Government the powers or the duties of a national school superintendency. All that was left to the States, The failure of negro suffrage to meet the views of its promoters is a bad excuse for allowing the Republican party to seize ungranted powers in order to correct the

original error. The situation with regard to our freedmen is remediable. Time will improve their condition, mental, moral, and material. We have only to wait until they shall fully avail themselves of the educational facilities which they enjoy in common with the white citizens of the South. If the State educational systems are defective and inadequate, the States must better them; but negro suffrage must not be made the pretext for Federal supervision of educationwhich is to enter upon a course of open revolution, the end of which is easily discernible from the beginning.

Is the Church Rendy for this Heroic Treatment !

What must the modern Christian Church do to be saved? An ecclesiastical organ, the Examiner, undertakes to answer this Important question.

The trouble, the Examiner decides, is in the Church itself, and there the remedy must be applied. The world judges Christianity by Christians. Why not? The New Testament virtually recognizes the fairness of the test. Christians profess to have undergone a supernatural change which makes them different from other men. Yet it is in the daily life of Christlans that the Ecommer finds the source of much of the skepticism of the day. What, then, is the cure? "The only antidote for this widely spreading poison of skepticism," we are told, "is higher Christian living. We do not mean that spurious sort that goes under the name of the 'higher life,' but practical, every-day conformity to the principles of the Gospel in all the affairs of life,"

Right, religious contemporary! That is the only chance for modern Christianity. But did you measure the weight and scope of your words? Do you apprehend what a general and sincere attempt on the part of modern Christians to obey in all the affairs of daily life the plain precents of Jesus of Nazareth would be? It would be such a revolution as the world never saw. It would shake and rend and shiver the whole fabric of modern society.

Is the reverend writer in the Ecomings prepared to welcome such a revolution Are the preachers and laymen of his acquaintance ready?

Does he not know in his heart that a majority of the wealthy Christians who read the Examiner, accepting as they do the maxims of the political economists, laying up treasures upon the earth, fattening on the sweat of the poor, pampering the lust of the flesh and the lust of the eye and the pride of life, forgetful of the woe which JESUS pronounced against all their kind, would denounce the remedy as worse than the dis-

Garfield Driving Near the Precipico. It is already apparent that Gen. GAR-FIELD belongs to the class of men who think that the skill of a driver can best be tested by seeing how near to a precipice he can drive without going over, and not to the more prudent class who hold that a driver should keep as far from a precipice as possible.

In seriously entertaining the idea of appointing Judge Robertson Postmaster-General, Mr. GARFIELD showed that he could soberly contemplate a plan for making, at the very beginning of his administration, an implacable enemy of Roscoe CONKLING.

And aiready, by this very act, though he drop Judge Robertson, he has forever forfeited Mr. Conkling's respect. The haughty Senator will always regard as hair-brained the President who could once think of doing such a thing.

Stormy times for the Republicans the next two months will be.

Congress is just now embarrassed with the richness of bistoric relies offered to it. There is a Wassington sword, warranted genuine, offered for \$10,000; a Manison manuscript on logic, for \$5,000; a set of BENJAMIN PRANELIN papers, for \$25,000. Poon RICHARD would have been happy in his life over such a sum for these last. Possibly it may become pecessary to add to the standing committees of the Senate a committee for buying historical

In declining an invitation to a Chicago banquet. Mr. WM. M. Evants speaks of the pleasures of his "expected emancipation" from HAYES'S Cabinet, and adds: "I shall soon be again the master of any own time and engagements." It must be a relief to him to feel hat he will not be obliged to go about to country fairs with the Havks circus this summer, as one of the tools of the Fraudulent President.

In talking of HAYES's mitigations of the sent-nees passed by courts martial on army offleers for drunkenness, what he has done for the navy, in the same way, must not be forgotsome of these appear in the last number of the Army and Navy Journal. One is the case of Surgeon Marriews, in which the record is

(ollows)

First Charge. Scandal as conduct! (making a false consult while archival other of the Lackawanna ha to minderthic theory in ring been issued by him to a following the false of the second of the false of the second of the false of the second of

HATES mitigated the centence to suspension from rank and duty for one year, the accused retaining, during that period, his present num-

ber and grade. The second case is that of Licut, CHRISTO-PHER, described as follows:

Enter a general sourt martial which met at Mare and, tal., tas tried Levin C. W. Cainersource D. S. S. c. deriblemess on duty of cons. while Judge Advecate a general court martial and scandarials condition may be a constitution and scandarials condition of the extensive of infectioning lipids. He was found groups and sended to be divined from the service.

HAYES mitigated this sentence just like the other-that is, to a year's suspension from rank and duty-Chaistophen's present number in his grade being retained. Finally, we have a d case, not of drunkenness, to be sure, no affecting a commissioned officer, yet illustrating the same habit of weakening the terrors of courts martial:

"He have a present court martial, which next at the SNA test. B. which NOV. E. 1980, was tried John E. Actow. Braining of the John U. S. N. reasonation reported. Without hartificially cause. Pervane Asiant U. S. M. C. to exact from the court court and destinant him to consider the state of the state of

Either Chief Vicroido, whose death in Mexico was vouched for by official despatches, has come to life again at his old home, and has there jumped a miner's camp, or else some of his old warriors are renewing blaravages at Ojo Callente. The stamping out poticy is a slo

only some had brules or some internal injury. Men amused themselves by the hour in sceing the crippled sufferers tumble and then limp away. Should there be another such storm, a novel amusement might be to cover these dangerous places with ashes or sawdust, and then to watch how safely people pass the very spots where on Friday there were many accidents. That would be a really original form of enjoy-

There was a grand sacred concert at the O'LEANY walking match last night; a grand sacred concert at Windsor Garden; a grand sacred concert at Kester & Bial's; a grand sacred concert at the Metropolitan Concert Hall; and a grand sacred austion of tickets for

A tarrific storm in the Mediterranean b now announced. The year is opening almost as if Mother Saipron's prophecy about it had been a fact instead of a forgery.

The dress cap for regimental officers and enlisted men in our army is to give war to spiked helmets, not unlike, in general shape, those which Germany has made famous. Fiel officers and all officers of mounted troops and of the Signal Corps are to wear instead of the spike a plume of buffulo hair, white for in fantry, yellow for eavairy, and red for artiflery. The ornaments on the belinets of the enlist men will indicate their arm of the service or their occupation, for example-infantry, eroseed rifles; artitlery, crossed cannon; ordnance, a shell and flame; engineers, a castle commissary sergeants, a crescent of white metal, and so on. In summer officers may wear a light cork belmet, with a ventilator in stend of a spike. So military fashtons change from age to age. Presently this new, or rather ancient, fashton of belmets will give way to something else.

An eminent Episcopal elergyman of this city yesterdar avowed from his pulpit that he was for having libraries and museums open on Sunday, gave his reasons at length, and invited the members of the congregation to sign a petition on the subject.

The nonsonse night of Friday was a re minder that the days of the Forty-sixth Congress are almost numbered. A Congress is apt, toward the end of its career, after waiting weeks and months, to be struck with a contrition which takes the form of evening sessions, and presently some evening session is discovered to be without a quorum, whereupon succeeds a drumming up of members, and an all-night folly, whose further fruit is the loss of the regular session next day,

The would-be winners of the O'LEARY belt were weeded down to about thirty at their start this morning. They will be weeded more by to-morrow night. There are some excellent pedestrians engaged; but it is absurd to call a match from which Haur and Rowsett are left out one for the long distance championship of the world. The ASTLEY belt is the accepted emblem of that championship, and has always hitherto been walked for, in good faith, as that embiem, sometimes being won by Americans and sometimes by Englishmen. The mere fact that Rower & has now twice in succession held it against all comers does not authorize anybody to make another belt and call it the international championship belt. The race would have been every whitne well contested had it been styled for the champlonship of America, which it might with more propriety have been, though a previous O'LRARY belt, if we rightly remember, has already undertaken to award that, and remains subject to challenge, A far more interesting metch, because on really for the world's championship, is arranged between Rowall and Hast, for next May or June, in New York.

When the Rev. Dr. TALMAGE yesterday spoke of the "Satanja assaults" made upon him, it is probable that he was thinking of the Rev. Dr. Van Dynn rather than of Mile. Sanau BERNHARDT.

The increasing spientfor of Venus must attract the attention of every one who plances at the Western sky after sundown. She is fast approaching the earth, and in a few weeks a very slight magnifying power will show her as a beautiful erescent. It is a curious fact that the great brilliancy of Venus has baffled the astronomers who have sought to learn some thing of the physical aspect of the planet, The most exquisitely constructed scopes are unable to penetrate the daznling veil thrown around this planet by the sunlight reflected from its surface. This is the more disappointing reasons for believing that Venus is in a condition more nearly resembling that of the earth than any other planet. The scanty records of the glimpses that astronomers have caught of mountains and continent outlines upon Venue serve only to excite the curiosity of readers. One of the disputed questions in astronomy is whether Venus has a moon. Several observers have declared that they have seen such a satellite. Others, with means of observation equal or better, have laughed at the assertion. PROCTOR classes Venus's moon among the myths of astronomy. He, however, put the planet Vulcan in the same category some years ago but Professors Swift and Watson, since their observations of that planet in 1878, could probably show him convincing reasons for considering it as a fact instead of a myth. Just so the notion of Mars having a moon was laughed

at until 1677, when Prof. HALL found two moons revolving around the ruddy planet. Some sharp eye at the telescope may, in like manner set at rest the question of Venus's moon, and there is now a good chance to iry.

A New View of the Telegraphic System. From the Plustrated Or

While many people are looking forward to reat disserve, and a "said the destruction of the human see during the formal from 1884 to 1895, it may not be out for place to another one course of starsor, not thus ter recognized. We would not offer it as embodying all of modern wisdom, nor as crystallicing the modes of

cophery. Notes a carlosity in theories it will take rank.
We all suppose that polarily depends upon a current of lectricity passing at right saules to the direction of the poles. The polarity of the earth is supposed to depend upon the electric or heat carrents of the sun; and it i highly procede that the earth similarities to the collection between the federaty. If, therefore, there were in standy established eaffected electrical connection by wares arguest the martin, with the earth itself, to instant equalize the current and produce a complete reduce -the Arche region less mine equations, and the tropics sublestly changed to pular temperature? The sublemmenting of the west root if its would produce another glocal though the pulses trace would disappear, and have of the ouncilerancy would high his over again at the antipoles. All this is to be per supplied by the continu as the polar diameter to Dwenty sex bules too shurt and

Injectors.

To the Engral of The Sun-Sir: In rela-on to the injectors for feeding the longertive bearis on it New York Elexated Hailroad, I would say that as one the it was true that all injectors were seminations also, but there is a life fact at present. The Third are no elevate pathols have seen applex. The Third are now that are promotioned by Mr. Perceive the no ever mentric of the regal instead of an architecture of the regal instead of the pathols of the promotion of the regal instead of a pathols of the regal instead of the regal inste

The chatement that the "revictaion quered by the estantial included exactly agrees the attain force derived real task factors. As the stantial task of the action in the stantial task of the presence of the contract and the presence of the action of the presence of the action of the presence of the action of the presence who take the presence when the presence when the presence when the presence when the presence of the presenc

Suggestions.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUS. Will you for President. In the first heat of his anger, Mr. Shemman was not dainty in his use of words. He made the charge with emphasis, and reiterated it in language which could not have been pleasing to Messrs Gamphilo and Fosten.

While the canvase for Semator was going on in Ohio, Mr. Fosten allowed to be public. In the great the strong case of incompetent voters, nor can they exerting the strong and costly one, after all; and when one chief is silled it is usually easy to find a successor.

During the late storm of alect, a spectacle the names of those for whom they vote.

Nobody, of course, will dispute these propositions. No class of citizens now voting in this country will ever be deprived on in Ohio, Mr. Fosten allowed to be public.

CONKLING AND THE NEW AD-MINISTRATION.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 22 .- At the beginning of this week John Sherman and William B. Allison visited Mentor upon the invitation of Gen. Garfield. One of them followed from Cleveland immediately on the heels of the other. Their presence related to the selection of a Secretary of the Treasury. Allison has returned to his seat, and be states distinctly that he is not to go into that department, although it is no secret that he is the personal choice of the

President elect. Allison has urged in good faith the appointment of James F. Wilson for the Treasury, and he is backed in that recommendation by most of the prominent Republicans of Iowa, present the probabilities favor his selection, inless Garffeld should, in the end, adhere to his preference for Allison, whose experience and training on the financial committees are claimed to give him fitness for the duties of that department.

Recently, Garfield showed signs of wavering in regard to the Treasury. After having notifled Mr. Morton personally in Washington, before the meeting of Congress, that there were superable objections to any New York manfor that department, he seemed inclined to go back on his own declaration, when it became evident that the threatened combination against Conting in the New York Legislature was un

empty sound, signifying nothing.

There are no ties of friendship between Blaine and Sherman. But they are united by a common political interest in weakening Conkling. If the Benator from New York centrolled the Treasury there would not be much peace in the new Administration, unless his dictation was adopted as the rule of its conduct.

Sherman's visit to Mentor was intended to strengthen the backbone of Garfield, and to seany surrender to Conkling. Blaine has the portfolio of the Dopartment of State lying in his drawer. He may keep it, or he may reject it, according to circumstances. His inclination is to retain the empty title. He is a politician by nature, by taste, and by experience. He recognizes the services of the Grant men, and he would nav them good wages for all the work they did in the Presidential campaign. But he proposes to be the boss of the new Administration, or to have no connection with it. If he takes office it will be with the expectation that Garfield is to be a candidate for the succession. His policy will be shaped on that main idea, which necessarily involves stern opposition to the third-termers in 1884. He stands aside voluntarily, with the unconcented intention of making the fight for Garfield against all comers, but particularly against Grant and Conkling.

It is easy to see how these plans for the future would be materially deranged, if not quite upset, by the intrusion of a Conkling Secretary of the Treasury side by side with the plumed knight from Maine. Therefore, when Binine let Garfield understand that it would not suit his book at all for the Treasury to go to New York, and that since Alexander Hamilton's time the office had never been assigned to New York, except temporarily by Buchanan to Dix for a special object, the President elect was quick to take the hint and to reverse his engine. If anything may be considered settled in the mind of a vaciliating man, it is that the Treasury will stay West. This decision puts Conkling and his friends in the tightest of tight places. They have felt the succession of slights put upon them since the election. They have seen Blaine honored with the first tribute of attention. They have seen John Sherman made Senator by Garfield's weakness, when he had the power but wanted the courage to crush him. They have seen Sherman and Allison called publicly to Mentor for advice. They know, too, of much correspondence, and of semi-official utterances, against the interest

with which they are identified. And while these things have been going on for more than two months, not a word of comfort has been uttered for the men who made Garfield President, and who took hold of the campaign when the outlook was darkest. Blaine is willing that Conkling should take the War, the Navy, or even the Post Office Department if he will sign a receipt in full, because either of those things would not cripple his own authority, nor interfere with his purposes.

But he will not consent to a divided empire. In view of all these facts, Conkling is driven evidently to a choice of alternatives. That is to say, he must accept a subordinate position. without real power, or he must make war from the start on Gardeld's Administration. It is not a pleasant position for him to occupy, after having contributed so largely to the election of the incoming President. But this dilemma was

When Hayes was organizing his Cabinet in the spring of 1877, he took no account of Conkling and that indifference was subsequently continued in the appointments to les-er offices. This affront is said to have been prompted by Evarts. by Sherman, and by others who were to control the Administration. From the outset to the present time there has been no intercourse between these parties. Without an open declaration of war, they have lived for four years in a

state of bitter antagonism. If these are to be the relations between Conkling and Garfield, they cannot endure long without a violent break. The exacting nature of the Senator from New York cannot patiently bear a repetition of offensive snubs; and he has intimated pretty broadly that, in certain contingencies, his voice will be for war. Let us wait and see, while we remember that his thoughts are soldom turned on peace.

The Political Morals of Joe Hawley.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to day's SUN I read with surprise and pain this judgment upon the character and political morals of the Senator elect from Connecticut: He is a thorough roung partisan, and will prefer a Re-mblicau thier to an honest Demograt

That Gen. Hawley is a thorough-going Re-

publican is true beyond all question. For years

the whole anti-slavery party in Hartford used to meet in his little law office, and they didn't overcrowd it, either. He was true to the princiovercrowal, either. He was true to the principles, the love of freedom and hatred of oppression, which he had learned at his father's knes, although that fidelity seemed at the time to be the countary and final remunciation of the public career to which all generous and ambitious young men aspire. When the war troke out he threw up his business smoon, the first went to the front, and staved there, hazarding his life as freely as he had before hazarded his chances of reditient advancement. chances of political advancement.

In 1871-79 it was a matter of regret rather than of surprise to many of Gen. Hawley's New England friends that he elected to cleave to Grant. But I am not aware that any one of them ever tor a moment doubted his honesty in New Enginea French that any one of them ever for a moment doubted his honesty in that choice, whatever they may have thought or said of his political discernment.

It is the excond assertion—that Gen. Hawley profers a Republican thief to an honest Democrat—to which I venture to take exception. I do not pratend to be disinterested in the premises. I have, and have reason to have, a very warm personal attachment to Gen. Hawley. He has impressed me as a man who loves righteousness and hates inequity to whom all throughed in his case, as in other cases, is that it is next to impossible to convince him that a Renext to the convince him that a renext to the convince him that a Renext to impossible to convince him that a renext to the convince him that a renext the convince him the conv

ext to impossible to convince him that a Re-usilean is a thicf and a rascal on Democratic stimony. That is where the thorough-going New York, Jan. 32. C. H. A. Stuff! He won't believe it on Republican teatimony either. Didn't he support Garfield just as zealously as it Republican committees had

never proved him guilty of bribe-taking and perjury? Where Does He Livet

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sice In Your

sale of to day it is avered that Judge Bradier never transed his residence from New Jersey, notwist-standing sepressived the Hon John P. Stockton by would do so if mediar Judge of the Supreme Court and assume the Southern circuit. The fruit Time bes wants and must be not in the above serk.

Sin the oculist, has occupied Judge B adley's
file the many years, an continues to do so. No wellted person in this city between that the Judge file
her arrang time since his appointment I surveye,
teaperinally.

All 2 L BASELT.

Purchase of a Rattroad.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23. - The Southeastern Rail way Company has purchased the Lake Champian and 8t Lawrence duretion frailroad, from Sta bridge to St. Gollhaume, a distance of sixty-three nairs. New Proctors were elected yesterday. The Southeastern Company RUSSIAN LIBERALS HAPPY,

Their Recovery of the Reins of Government-Pear Mendeleeff-The Russian Press. St. Petersnurg, Jan. 1 .- Of all the resis dents of the Czar's capital, the Liberals have

had the merriest Christmas. Our Russian greeting, "A new year and a new happiness," has on their lips a new and pregnant significance, for now their turn has come again to rule the Czar and the country. The short and dreadful reign of the terrorists, with its shootings, stabbings, poisonings, and mine explosions, is over, and those of them who have escaped the scaffold and the mines are not enjoying the helidays; mourning, not

merriment, is their lot, And the representatives of militarism, though luckler than those of terrorism, nevertheless are far from being merry and happy. They are ashamed of the work they were forced to do, and are indignant at the treatment they have received at the hands of the Liberals, now in power. It has been a hard experience for the soldiers to be turned into emen and spies, for heroes to become exeentloners. Still they obeyed orders for their country's sake, as they believed. But when the hard and dirty work was done they were rudely put aside and contemptuously shut up in the barracks. All the laurels were appropriated by the shrowd, swallow-tailed Liberals. No, the military men have no reason to be merry.

The Liberals are celebrating their second accession to power with no end of receptions, banquets, and balls, given in honor of this or that prominent leader of the party. Twenty years ago these Liberals induced the Czar to proclaim the reforms that were to make the reign of Alexander II, a glorious one. Unfortunately the Coar was not prepared for the great stir of life that manifested itself all over the country. In his fear lest his reforms might land him in the abyes of revolution, he dismissed the Liberals. and turned his ear to the Conservatives. A dreadful reaction set in, which, after nearly a score of years, at last culminated in the crisis

and turned his ear to the Conservatives. A dreadful reaction set in, which, after nearly a score of years, at last culminated in the crisis of last year.

White the Carr was trying to nullify his own reforms, the Laberals assumed a provokingly indifferent attitude. From time to time they used to say a word of warning in the periodicals, admenishing the Autocrat to drop his unforable and dangerous undertaking, and orging him to rely upon the people-meaning themselves—for the restoration of order. The Winter Palace explosion was the last and the strongest argument for the Liberals, and the Cast submitted to their demands.

Now all the Ministerial portfolios are again intrusted to them. Three of them, Abaza of the Finance Department, Saburoff of Public Instruction, and Meilkoff of the Interior, fell so zealously to reforming their respective branches of administration that Mr. Katkoff of the Moskowskia Vedomosti, the self-made guardian of his country, resently denounced the Ministers as the leading revolutionists. He said: The Government is now raising a rebellion against itself, and calling upon everybody to protest against the existing laws."

Under such an Administration, the Russian press suddenly awakened, and now periodicals prang into life. Otten their names suggested their tendencies; for instance, the Musl (the Thought), the Slowe the Word), the Retch time Speecil), the Delo (the Business), the Zemstoo, the English and in the provincial cities.

Yet I must not omit to mention a curious journal just started, the Help, or Gascia Gazel the Best in eroodicals we have seen syring up in the eaplitais and in the provincial cities.

Yet I must not omit to mention a curious journal just started, the Help, or Gascia Gazel the Best Hive, or the Gazette of the Gazettes). I quote from it: The number of our good periodicals being tood prevention of an interesting fight between the Golos, the leading organ of the Liberals and the Russian sounds very fundy here. Now these hypomenism of the series in the thorough developm

that the Czarevitch approves of Mr. Aksakon sidens.

Recently the Liberals suffered a defeat that helped them more than any victory. Prof. Mendeleeff, the best of our Russian chomists, was recommended by the four Russian academicians for the chair of chemistry now vacant in the Academy of Sciences, the highest scientific institution in Russia. But the majority of the academicians, the Germans, voted against the Russian candidate. You cannot well imparine the storm of indignation which was raised by this impelitic and unjust act all over the country. On all sides there were heard exclamations like this: "Mendeleeff, the chemist, to whom there is no equal in the country, is not clamations like this: "Mendeleeff, the chemist, to whom there is no equal in the country, is not good enough for the miserable and unknown Germans! What an outrage on our nation!" The Professor is recognized as a high authority by the French, German, and English scientists. In 1876 he visited the United States and studied mining and boring for petroleum in Ponnsylvania, and on his return to Russia he applied successfully the American methods in the Caucasus. The result is that now the Russians

have for the most part their own kerosens, in-stead of importing it from America. The defeat of Mendeleed awe the Liberals a good opportunity for raising a great anti-Ger-man demonstration. The Golos opened a subman demonstration. The Golos opened a sub-scription in order to raise the funds for the establishment of a permanent premium, to be named after Prof. Mendeleeff, and to be awarded named after Prof. Mendelself, and to be swarded for the best work in chemistry. Every university, every scientific society, the representatives of industry and trade all over the country, sent him the warnest congratulations on his escape from associating with. "The German Society of the Uncess and Nephews," and every scientific society tendered him membership. To all these despatches, that, indeed, outnumbered those sent to the Care on the occasion of the abolition society tendered him membership. To all these despatches, that, indeed, outnumbered those sent to the Cara on the occasion of the abolition of the sait tax, the Professor answered that for a Eussian scholar there could be no higher reward than to be honored as he had been by by the Russian universities and societies; that he looked on the demonstration as a vindention of the Russian name. For the last two weeks all the Liberal journals have cried in chorus that "the Germans must go."

Of the reforms that are about to be premulgated by the Liberal Administration, the most important are the abolition of the politax and of the puss system, and the preclamation of the freedom of the press. The politax that now brings over sixty millions, is to be replaced by a personal duty paid by all men from 18 to 55 years of age, and by a tax imposed on income and the real estate. The Nithlists have fully demonstrated that the pass system, as a

e and the real estate. The Nihilis lemonstrated that the pass system e measure, is quite worthless. The three lons of the pass duty will be transferred to

derent guids.
The press is most highly esteemed by the iberal party, on the ground that it will serve a safety valve for now obscure dangers, a timely and wise counseller to statemen. as a timely and wise counsellor to statesmen, and as the surest antidete to illegal plots. The Golor said the other day: Russia is the only country where the press can be free and independent, since here it does not represent any class or party, and serves the country sine. It cannot be dangerous to the Government, for we have no Ministry in the European sense. All we can do is to writely of the acts of this or that Minister."

that Minister."

Of the recent official appointments worthy of notice I mention that of Gen. Geintz, a well-known Liberal, sent to the hazar province as tiovernor. The Communist Free residing in the United States for the last tweive years, is a brother of the General.

Becoming Civilized. From the St. Louis Globe-Decore

San Francisco, Jan. 15. The first Chinese

He Connot Help It. From the London Thath.

defining Hesketh, who recently married selling of Senitor Salren of Senitor Salren of Senitor sellings. A Fair Proposal.

While giving Grant has latter vaxo.
The theogrees must not be two partial.
To believe matters, it should make John Kelly a control Fired Marshall The laws may binder such a move;

Ares, perhaps, for Constitution, But that is naught to those who love Our literosperial evelution:

the time has set around throne. Has had his profits and his losses

the from the Garfield ranks should have A recognition true and hearty, For he has done his less to save

Instead of triffing with a had cold, use Dr Jayne's Pa per breast, which will loasen the integra, subductifiam matter, and extensy save your longs and breast much dangerous wear and tear.—add.

BUNBEAMS.

-Paris has more than doubled since 1848.

-A writer in Lippincott's Magazine 84 78 that of the 15,000 words employed by Shakcopeare, about 6,000 appear but once.

-King Humbert gave the poor of Rome grow, and Pope Leo XIII. gave the pour pricats in the egy \$1,200, on New Year's Day,

-Garibaldl's wife and children recently visited Size, the birthplace of the General. The latter will not put foot in Nice. Its cession to France in 1800

-The carnival season does not promise s year to be gay at R one; the only remnants of its former budget of gayeties will be the races and the charpill throwing in the Corsa.

-The Marquis of San Malato, a "dead beat" Sicilian nobleman, has come torward as a recting master in Paris. The sears of twenty-two wounds attest his caperionee in forty ducis. -Mr. John H. Inman of Danbridge, Tenn.,

came out of the Convederate army at 25 with less than

\$10), and got a place in a New York ection from their now reputed worth \$1,500,000. -M. Jules Ferry made the remarkable statement, in a recent detecte in the French Chamber, that the number of conceripts able to read and write had only increased one per cent, per annum in first years.

- It is said that the new trunk line, known ns the Satumore, Cincinnati and Western Railway, will touch 266 towns between Satumore and Cincinnati, of which only twenty have now any railroad con -It is a current report all over England that one of the Queen's children is heavily in dept, and

some think hopelessly, unless Parliament shall generously vote to pay these debts with the public mowey, for it is pretty well known that the Queen will not pay them. -Gardening, as well as the art of making equets, is taught in the schools of Japan, and nowher in Europe are there so many flower gardens as in that country. All new species and varieties of garden flowers and trees are sold at faith prices, and become known throughout the country with great rapidity. Gardenia

is carried on by all classes. -" A friend of mine," says Edmund Yates in the London World, "recently returned from Yew York, tells me that the first question asked at the laverpool Justom House was, 'Have you any tobacco !' the becond Have you "Endymion?". He says he saw loves pile of the printed edition that had been select, which were purchased in New York at temperor the copy."

—The schoolboys of Paris are being formed

into battations of 600, divided into four companies. They are armed with a light rifle, manufactured expressly for them, with sword bayonet, and are uniformed with troneers, blower, and Scouch bonnet. They are drained once a week, and execute various military manuscripes once a month. There are now 23,000 young soldiers enrolled, aged from 11 to 13 years. -There was an unlooked-for event lately t the Grand Opera, in Paris, at a performance for the benefit of the Dramatic Association. It was the reap-persance of Alboni, the famous contralts. She is de-

serbed as less stoot then when she left the store she is new o71, and her voice, while it has faited considerably, still preserves in the lower register its characteristic fulness. Strange to say, she evinced not a little stage fright
—Among the recent memorials erected in St. George's Chupel, Windsor Castle, is a brace table recording the birth, death, and burial of Prince Alomayu of Abyssinia, whose remains were interred at the west end of the building. The tablet bears the following inscription: "Near this spot lies buried Alamayu, the sor of Theodore, King of Abyminia; born 25d April, 186 ded 14th November, 1873. This tablet is placed here

his memory by Queen Victoria. 'I was a stranger and

ye took me in. -The Sunday guard-mounting parades have recommenced at St. Persy-burg with all their usual ceremonies. At these ranctions only the Gar and his immediate staff, including the foreign military ettachs, appear mounted. All other officers are on foot. As a result of the long suarrel between the Czarevitch and his uncie, the Grand Duke Nichelas, the latter, formerly mounted, now appears on foot, while the Conveyteh, as senior officer present, attends this season for the first time on horseback

-Tringuet and eight other leading Communiste in the last cargo of the ammestied reached Paris a few days since. M. Clemenceau and a paris of the Extreme Left were propared to welcome them at on neighboring restaurant, while a Socialist committee had made arrangements at another. They all preferred the latter, M. Clemenceau having given unparticulable officace by absenting himself from Blanqui's tuneral, apparently to aveid committing himself in favor of eagainst the red flag.

-The effective of the standing army in France for the present year has been fixed at 488,000 men, of whom nearly 53,000 belong to the Algerian forces. The total is divided as follows: 4,174 men for staff service. 8,122 unattached, 2,670 unclassed in the other corps. 283,563 in the infantry, 68,758 in the cavalry, 68.702 to the artillery, 11,005 suppers, 11,000 in the train, 18,025 in the commissariat service, and 31.439 gendarmes. There are 26.908 officers, 121,014 non-com-

tissioned officers, and 349,015 rank and file - Derwent Hall, the Derbyshire shoeting box of the Duke of Norfolk, is said to contain the finest and most valuable collection of old cak in Employe. Every room is furnished throughout with macnifican pieces of exquisite workmanship, brought teacher free all parts of the world by the present Doke, who has a situated in a bollow of the hills, with the river which it is named flowing tranquilly beside its to

wall, and the prettiest little village in the county positing amid trees mar its gates. -Queen Victoria has manifested her sympractical form by the arrangements she has made for Lord Monumerres's walow to ladge in Hampton Court. Some time ugo it was intimated that a suite of apart-ments would be placed at the lady's disposal, but the Queen has done more than this, for she ordered that the soms in the palace should be newly decorated and for ushed throughout, and has herself selected all the walf

papers, carpets, and curtains, choosing what she consi-ers to be most elegant and harmonious. -The yield of last year's vintage in wice amounted only to 29,600,000 hertolites also 785,000,000 gailous, which is 2,000,000 hectolities unde the average of the last ten years. The yield of 1979 however, was still smaller-mainty, 25,709,000 better 1,000,000 hectolitres, consequently rese to 3,000 (no he tolitres in 1879, and 6 400,000 hectolitres last year exclusive of the month of Deccuber, for which the metaro tributed more than 4,000,000 hectolitres,

...The marriage of Prince William of Prusna is to take place on Feb. 26, and will probably be succeeded by a wedding tris on board the royal yearst Hohenzollern. For the Surore Tuesday ball, which is to close the wedding festivities at court, a quadrille stall countries being processed to the capital Ladies and sentlemen taking part in the dame are to wear the costume of the period of Frederick William I. The goutlemen who are to impersent the giant Grenaties at the soldier king will be arrange the ancient lace coat uniform of the Prussian coants with gatters, sognition inducts, and contersed leather straps and belts. The gentlemen selected are \$1. officers in the present Post Gauris, and me annothrepresentatives of the older time, the smallest person at mitted measuring 5 feet 11 inches in height. Of his lades, many are said to soit their towering period's admirably in beight and size.

-A correspondent of the Louisville Court-Journal writes. "Reveral years ago I was come first our histopies by hoad, and we stopped at Constants great many people who rushed aboard to wrom sind of indignation and dispost. It was a percent we sent learned the cause. The might b bread was set in a Cornwall boarding lines rise. Bedtime came and all refried will. a pet killen, who provied steat and got tile and, finding the ran of tread, lay sleen, it went quietly to sleep. The diagno values of slowly and surely the kitten was significa-closing over and leaving to seen. When we the breat was brought in fact. Irrains the acts will the heathers scated at the time soon that has set truson open. They be time body."

-A short time ago some Russian is seatled were drawing water from a west on to so of them, spirol a partier of the Vergosurvices of the liquid. They were said it illuse girls, who, the picture benery more doclared that, only two hours presented it it is it sing about in the me, and wat need it me. seconded into the well. This story species to marrier of control by wilding and be to the ears of the land owner to be win-holy well was situated, by last of the chapet over the spring. To three a side to the district has since reported in deliver leaves bearing the above here. Leaving the above hard and the common fundamental and above hard exceptionally depicted to the police and and cial investigation of the allow impressed to with this requisition, the Standard of Aktion betock himself to the stages, second the mothis and depositions in the police office. It quity has brought to light the fact food counterfest processing in that has been purchased ing people by the specialists bursten. Dened, who had almost it, with the are Presently for the creation of a same of a estate, and had already observe a lovel propertying the money of the sections. flocked to the "holy well Home and Ph prison to make the transfer to to see